Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

PROBLEMS AND QUESTIONS.

B. F. Finkel, Chairman of the Committee.

The solutions of problems and the proposal of new problems will be continued in the June issue.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Florian Cajori, Chairman of the Committee.

The answer book to Davis's Calculus is not expected to be published until next fall.

A new "College Algebra" by W. Benjamin Fite, Professor of Mathematics in Columbia University, has just been published by D. C. Heath and Company.

The meeting of the Association of Ohio Teachers of Mathematics and Science which was to have been held at Columbus at the end of March, was postponed indefinitely on account of the floods over Ohio.

Dr. Willy Wien, professor of physics in the University of Würzburg, delivered in April at Columbia University six lectures on "Recent Problems of Theoretical Physics."

It is proposed to hold an international congress of education in connection with the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, which is to take place in San Francisco in 1915. Efforts are being made to hold a large number of other scientific meetings in connection with this exposition.

M. d'Ocagne, professor at the Paris Polytechnic School, was elected president of the "Commission du Répertoire" to succeed M. Poincaré. This commission is publishing an extensive catalogue, in the form of small cards, of the mathematical literature up to 1900. These cards are sold by the well-known French publishers Gauthier-Villars, Paris, France.

The Smithsonian Institution of Washington obtained permission to include in the "Annual Report of the Board of Regents to Congress" the paper by Professor G. A. Miller, entitled *Some thoughts on modern mathematical research*, which appeared in Science, June 7, 1912.

During the latter part of April, the National Academy of Sciences celebrated its fiftieth anniversary at the Smithsonian Institution of Washington. A number of distinguished scientists were invited as guests. Among the ten new members elected at this meeting was Dr. L. E. Dickson, professor of mathematics at the University of Chicago.

The list of papers presented at the April meeting of the California section of the American Mathematical Society was as follows: "A set of postulates for the algebra of positive rational numbers with zero," by Mr. B. A. Bernstein; "On the arithmetic value of quadratic forms," by Professor H. F. Blichfeldt; "The analytical geometry of functional space," by Dr. L. I. Neikirk; "Concerning the residues of certain sums of powers of integers to a prime modulus," by Professor T. M. Putnam; "A geometrical transformation, with some applications to certain systems of spheres," by Dr. H. W. Stager.

Mr. James S. Mikesh, instructor in mathematics at the University of Minnesota, has been granted a leave of absence for the year 1913–14. He will do graduate work at Harvard University where he has been appointed instructor in mathematics on part time for one year. Mr. Walter E. Anderson has been appointed an instructor in mathematics in the University of Minnesota for the year 1913–14 to take the place of Mr. Mikesh.

Mr. W. E. Heal, of Washington, D. C., calls attention to an error in the eleventh edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, Vol. XIX., page 858, where it is stated, under the article on number, that "Kummer proved the very curious fact that p is regular if, and only if, it is not a factor of the denominators of the first $\frac{1}{2}(p-3)$ Bernoullian numbers." What Kummer really proved is, of course, that p is regular if, and only if, it is not a factor of the *numerator* of *any* of the first $\frac{1}{2}(p-3)$ Bernoullian numbers.

PROFESSOR H. WEBER, the author of the large algebra in three volumes, entitled *Lehrbuch der Algebra,* has recently published an abridged edition in one volume of 528 pages. The fifteen chapters bear the following headings: determinants, numbers and integral functions, symmetric functions, roots, cubic and biquadratic equations, Sturm's theorem, approximation of roots, groups, the Galois theory, cyclical equations, division of the circle, solution of the cyclical equation, algebraic solution of equations, numbers and functions of an algebraic realm, applications to cyclical realms. From these headings it appears clear that the work is not restricted to the most elementary parts of algebra, but that some of the more advanced subjects are included. The historical notes add greatly to the value of the work. A few of these seem inaccurate. For instance, on page 192 it is implied that the common symbol for quotient group is due to Hölder, but this symbol was used by Jordan at a much earlier date. On page 196 it is stated that Dedekind first divided a group into double co-sets in 1894. On the contrary it is well known that Frobenius developed this subject extensively in 1887. In the index on page 526 there appears "Normalleiter" instead of "Normalteiler."

The third volume of the *Taschenbuch für Mathematiker und Physiker* has recently been published by B. G. Teubner. This volume of 463 pages aims to serve as a convenient reference book for mathematicians and physicists. To enable the publishers to sell this edition at a low price the volume has been reduced in size to the extent of about 100 pages. Most of this reduction has been made in the parts relating to mathematics. The present volume still contains, however, a large amount of important mathematical information in a very compact and convenient form for the purpose of attaining a general idea of some broad fields of modern knowledge. The new mathematical articles which are included in this third volume bear the following headings: Theory of aggregates, theory of groups and the Galois theory of equations, the last theorem of Fermat, integral equations and their applications, multiply valued functions and uniformisation, international commission on the teaching of mathematics, and analytical mechanics.

According to a circular of the *Encyclopédie des Sciences Mathématiques,* dated January, 1913, the seven tomes which have been planned are to contain 208 articles. The published fascicules of this work contain 34 articles, and 44 articles were in press at the time when this circular was issued. By comparing the present circular with the one issued about a year earlier, and inserted in the February, 1912, number of the *Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society,* it appears that a considerable number of changes have been made with respect to the collaborators. The list of collaborators of the German edition indicates that about ten names were replaced by others, while the main changes in the list of collaborators of the French edition are the addition of six new names and the dropping of Poincaré's name. The lists of collaborators include the following names of American mathematicians: Maxime Bôcher, Harvard University; E. W. Brown, Yale University; J. Harkness, McGill University; Kurt Laves, University of Chicago; G. A. Miller, University of Illinois; F. R. Moulton, University of Chicago; W. F. Osgood, Harvard University.

Plans for the Napier tercentenary celebration are described in *Nature* as follows: "The council of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, mindful of the greatness of the boon conferred on science by Napier's invention, convened a committee representative of some twenty societies, corporations, and institutions to discuss the proposal to hold a celebration in memory of the event. The universities and colleges of Scotland, the Faculty of Actuaries, the Edinburgh Mathematical Society, the Institute of Bankers, and other like bodies, also the Royal Society of London and the Royal Astronomical Society, were represented by delegates to the first meeting of the committee, which was held in the Royal Society Rooms, 22 George Street, Edinburgh, on Saturday, February 22. Mr. J. R. Findlay, one of the representatives of the Edinburgh Merchant Company, was voted to the chair. . . . An executive committee was nominated to carry into effect the following resolutions: That a congress be held in the summer of 1914, to be opened by a public reception and an address by an eminent man on some aspect of Napier's life and work; that, in response to an invitation from the directors of Merchiston Castle School, a garden-party be held in the grounds of Merchiston Castle; that papers be read on methods of calculation and of mathematical teaching; that exhibits be made of all kinds of calculating machines, of logarithmic and other mathematical books which are necessary for calculation, and of objects of historic interest associated with the name of Napier; that eminent mathematicians be invited from foreign countries to take part in the celebration; (and) that a memorial volume be published containing the more important of the addresses and communications.